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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
of
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
1962-63

Chairman of the Council:
HERBERT JOHN EVELEIGH

Vice-Chairman of the Council:
C. J. TURNER

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All the Members of the Council

Chairman:
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HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE
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Chairman:
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT
31st December 1962

Medical Officer of Health

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1962

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CRICKLADE & WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

To the Chairman and Members of
the Rural District Council of
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett

Manor House,
Wootton Bassett.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on health in Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District for the first year of my appointment as the Medical Officer of Health to the Council.

In the chapter on Vital Statistics I have quoted for your information various rates relating to the population of this district. May I ask you to remember while reading the report that the numbers on which the vital statistics for this district are based are low and therefore the significance of the calculated rates should not be exaggerated; nevertheless, their trend should be closely watched.

Bearing this in mind, you will notice that the birth rate in this district was lower, the infantile mortality rate higher, and the neonatal mortality rate lower than the respective figures for England and Wales in 1962.

The illegitimate birth rate in this district rose considerably during 1962 but is still much lower than the respective rate for England and Wales which is 66 per 1,000 total births.

The total number of deaths was lower than that in 1961. The principal causes of death have remained the same:- diseases of the heart and circulation, and the malignant diseases.

The number of deaths from lung cancer and from coronary thrombosis have not risen, contrary to those in England and Wales.

Deaths from malignant blood diseases have made their first appearance.

There have been no cases of maternal deaths, which reflects an adequate standard of maternal welfare and obstetric care.

There have been no deaths among school children.

No illegitimate child has died in this area which shows that the community here copes well and honestly with their problems.

Infectious diseases have not bothered us very much.

No cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or whooping cough have occurred. Cases of true dysentery have been scarce and those of measles scanty.

I have drawn your attention to the high proportion of congenital malformations among babies who died early in life and to the high incidence of diabetes among the retired population of Wootton Bassett, especially among women.

On the whole, the health of the population in this district has been well maintained, but there is always time and everywhere room for further improvement.

The environmental health is presented to you in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Annual Report.

It is my pleasure to record here my appreciation of the understanding

and of the support I have received from the Chairman and the Members of the Council. I would also like to thank the other officers for their co-operation, particularly Mr. E. Cowley, the Clerk of the Council, and Mr. J. C. Grindley, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, for their valuable contributions which you will find in a later part of the report. My thanks go also to the clerical and other staff for their ever cheerful help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. E. NIETUPSKA

Medical Officer of Health.

8th August, 1963.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District	45,911 acres
Number of Parishes	14
Estimated Population (including Service personnel)				19,550
Number of inhabited houses (permanent)			...	5,518
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1962			...	£183,880
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Estimated 1962/63)				£760

Population: The estimated population shows an increase of 530 compared with 1961.

Number of inhabited houses: The figure of 5,518 shows an increase of 159 compared with the previous year.

24 new houses were erected in 1962 by the Council, and 151 by private enterprise.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	338
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population			...	17.29
Still Births	4
Deaths from all causes	- male		...	95
	- female		...	62
	- total		...	157
Death Rate per 1,000 population			...	9.76
Deaths of infants under ONE year of age			...	8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				23.67
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			...	23.40

BIRTHS

Live Births

The table below shows the number of legitimate and illegitimate live births in this district together with comparable figures for 1961.

LIVE BIRTHS	1961			1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	173	155	328	178	147	325
Illegitimate	2	4	6	8	5	13
Total number of live births	175	159	334	186	152	338

Total Live Birth Rate

The total live birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population. When calculating the birth rate and the death rate for a specific area it is necessary to apply a comparability factor in order to minimise the local differences and to enable the unbiased comparison with other areas. The table below shows comparative figures of total live birth rates for 1961 and 1962.

TOTAL LIVE BIRTH RATE	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett District	Wiltshire	England and Wales
1961	17.60	19.11	17.4
1962	17.29	19.57	18.0

Although the number of births rose, the live birth rate has decreased slightly because the births did not keep path with the influx of population in this district in 1962.

Illegitimate Birth Rate

The number of illegitimate births per hundred total live births is called the illegitimate birth rate. It has increased considerably from 1.7% in 1961 to 3.7% in 1962 for this district. This percentage is still very much below the numbers for England and Wales, approximately 16% (as stated by the Home Secretary in his speech in January, 1963) and also below London, 8% (P.M.S.O. London C.C. Report 1961). It seems that this area is slowly catching up with civilisation. The increase in the illegitimacy rate is regarded often as a sign of the moral deterioration of society. This pessimistic outlook does not seem to be justified if one considers the illegitimacy figures in this country during the last 100 years.

Illegitimacy Rate in England and Wales

Per 100 Total Live Births

Year	1860	1910	1950	1960	1961
%	6.5	4.0	5.1	5.4	6.0

Still Births

The table below shows the comparative numbers of still births in 1961 and 1962.

STILL BIRTHS	1961			1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of still births	2	1	3	2	2	4

Still Birth Rate

The still birth rate is the number of still births per 1,000 live and still births per year. The table below shows comparative figures.

STILL BIRTH RATE	1960	1961	1962
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	18.3	8.2	11.6
Wiltshire	19.92	19.47	?
England and Wales	19.7	18.7	18.1

DEATHS

Deaths from all causes - Male 95
- Female 62
- Total 157

Death Rate per 1,000 population 9.76

Comparability Factor 1.22

Death Rate

The death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population per year. The table below shows comparative figures of death rates in 1961 and 1962.

DEATH RATE	1961	1962
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	11.0	9.76
Wiltshire	10.59	10.82
England and Wales	12.0	11.9

The tables below show the distribution of deaths according to ages and sex.

AGE AT DEATH	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85-89	90+	TOTAL
Male	4	0	0	4	3	3	19	24	26	7	5	95
Female	4	0	0	0	0	2	5	19	18	10	4	62

AGE AT DEATH	0 - 64	65+	TOTAL
Male	33	62	95
Female	11	51	62

It is interesting to note that over 34% of the total of male deaths occurred before the age of 65, while only 16% of females died before this age.

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF DEATH

In 1962, 95 male residents and 62 female residents in this district died.

The table overleaf shows a summary of the deaths according to causes for 1961 and 1962.

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF DEATH (contd).

		1962			1961
		Male	Female	TOTAL	TOTAL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:	Tuberculosis	1	-	1	-
	Syphilis	-	-	-	1
	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1
	Influenza	2	1	3	6
CANCER:	Stomach	5	1	6	6
	Lung	3	-	3	3
	Breast	-	1	1	4
	Uterus	-	2	2	3
	Blood	3	-	3	-
	Other	11	4	15	14
HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASES:					
	High Blood Pressure	1	1	2	6
	Coronary Disease	13	7	20	23
	Other	19	25	44	46
RESPIRATORY DISEASES:	Bronchitis	4	1	5	7
	Pneumonia	5	5	10	8
MISCELLANEOUS:	Stomach and Duodenal Ulcers	2	-	2	5
	Gastritis and Enteritis	1	-	1	1
	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	-
	Disease of Prostate	3	-	3	-
	Congenital Malformations	2	2	4	-
	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	6	6	12	16
	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5	3
	All Other Accidents	1	-	1	2
	Suicide	2	-	2	4
	Others	6	4	10	10
		—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	95	62	157	169
		—	—	—	—

For the third year running there were no maternal deaths in this district, which reflects a satisfactory standard of medical and social care.

Most of the deaths were claimed by heart and circulatory diseases and by cancers of all types. The figures for cancer of the lungs remained unchanged and it is still the sole prerogative of men.

The table below shows the distribution of some causes of death in this district according to age and sex. Malignancy and Coronary Thrombosis appearing on death certificates as a secondary cause have been included in the table.

CAUSES	AGES									
	Male					Female				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+
Cancer ...	1	2	10	3	7	-	2	1	3	2
Coronary Thrombosis	-	-	2	8	5	-	-	1	2	3
Heart and Circulatory except Coronary	-	-	4	11	18	-	-	1	8	15

Infantile Mortality

The table below shows the deaths of infants under one year of age in this district in 1961 and 1962.

Deaths	1962			1961 Total
	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	4	4	8	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-
Total number of deaths	4	4	8	7

No death of an illegitimate infant has taken place. This reflects a favourable standard of care and of the social attitude towards the illegitimate children.

Infantile Mortality Rate

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births per year. The table below represents comparative figures for 1961 and 1962.

	1961	1962
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	20.96	23.67
Wiltshire	19.36	20.67
England and Wales	21.4	20.7

Causes of deaths of infants

The majority of deaths of infants under one year of age occurs in the first week of life (early neonatal mortality) and is due to factors connected with malformations, maternal health during pregnancy, obstetric hazards, etc. acting before or during the birth of an infant.

The deaths of infants over one week of age but under four weeks of age (late neonatal mortality) is caused in the majority of cases by unsatisfactory parental or medico-social care.

The deaths of children aged over one month but below one year (post neonatal mortality) are due to broader environmental factors including infection, and to contributory factors.

The table below shows the distribution of infant deaths, according to the three mentioned periods, in this district in 1962.

	0 - 1 week	More than 1 week but less than 4 weeks	More than 4 weeks but less than 12 months
1962	4	0	4

The table below shows the deaths of infants in this district in 1962 according to cause, age, and sex.

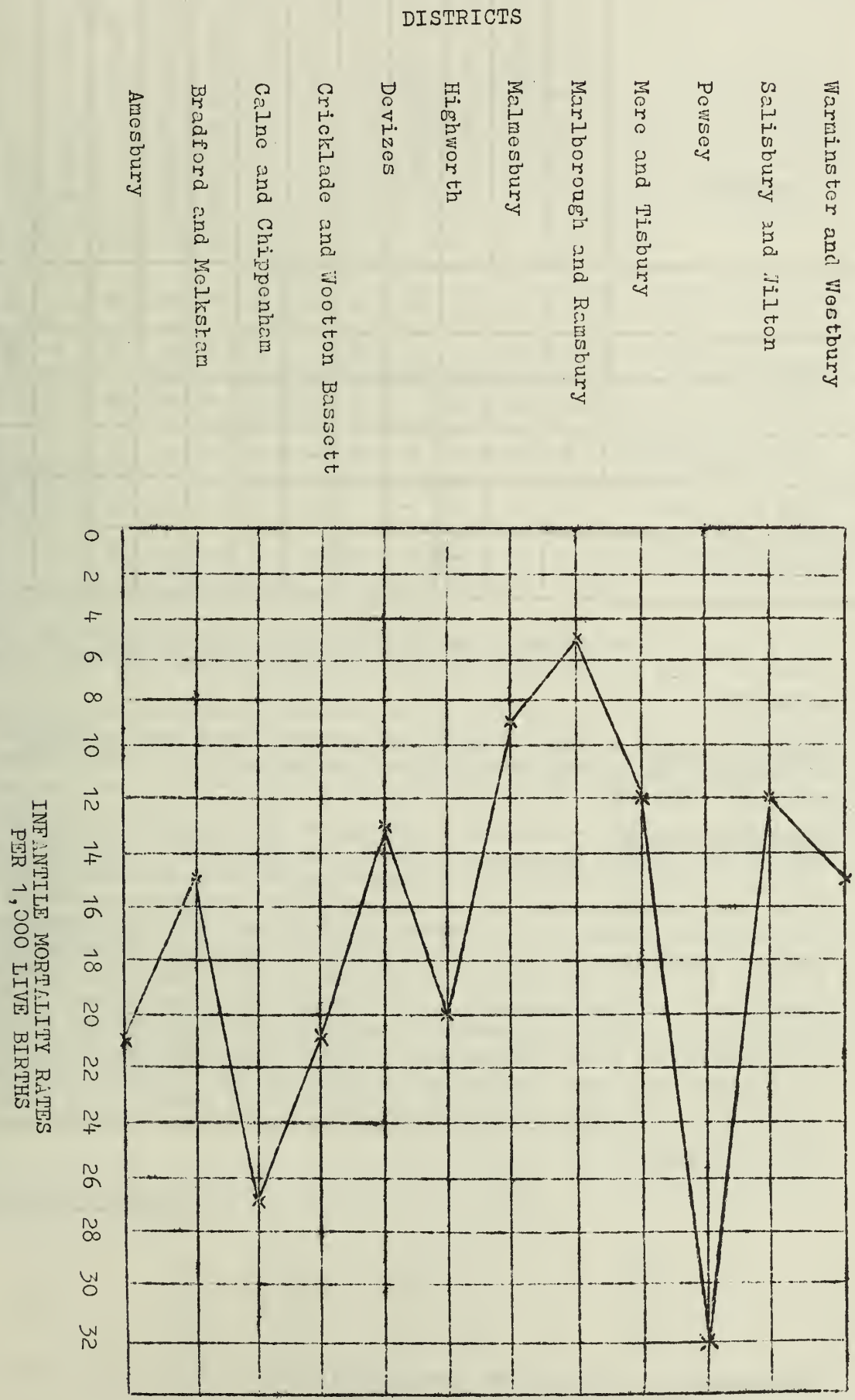
		Age	
Causes		Male	Female
Malformations	Prematurity		
	Prematurity and Hyaline Membrane	15 hours	-
	" " "	1 day	-
	Prematurity only	-	4 hours
	Prematurity and congenital abnormality of kidneys	2 hours	-
	Congenital atresia of bile ducts	-	3 months
	Cardiac Malformation	1 month	-
	" "	-	3 months
	Broncho Pneumonia and Gastro Enteritis	-	7 months

Prematurity only was the cause of 3 deaths out of 4 of the infants aged under 1 week. The corresponding number in 1961 was 4 out of 6. The approximate numbers for England and Wales were near 3 out of 5.

Congenital malformation was found in 50% of the babies who died before reaching the age of 1 year. The corresponding number in 1961 was 43%. The similar figure for England and Wales in 1961 was over 17% and for South Western England it was over 25%. This is a significant difference and the question, "Why does there seem to be more congenital malformation in this area?" should be asked and pursued.

Perinatal Mortality is the figure of both still births and deaths of infants during the first week of life. The damaging causes operating in both situations are the same and it is regarded as a matter of chance whether the deaths they cause take place in an infant just before the birth, during the birth or shortly after the birth. The rate for this district in 1962 was 23.4.

The table below shows the comparative figures for the Infant Mortality Rate for the Rural Districts in Wiltshire in 1961. (Taken from the Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1961).



Preventable deaths should be prevented.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS

The table below shows the distribution of notifications of infectious diseases, according to parishes, in 1962.

Diseases	Parishes														Total
	Ashton Keynes	Braydon	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Cricklade	Latton	Leigh	Lydiard Millicent	Lydiard Tregoze	Lyneham	Marston Meysey	Purton	Tockenham	Wootton Bassett	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	6
Dysentery	1	1	-	-	13	-	1	1	3	1	-	26	-	-	47
Measles	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	14	21
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	7(6)

The figure in brackets is the number of inward transfers of tuberculosis cases to this district in 1962 and is not included in the distribution in parishes.

Scarlet Fever - only 6 cases of scarlet fever were notified. The course of disease has become comparatively mild and very seldom leaves any permanent ill effects.

Sonnei Dysentery - this has become an almost endemic disease in this country and in some other European countries as well. The infection is spread by faeces-contaminated hands, transferring contaminant onto food. It is obvious that food handlers are in an exceptionally dangerous position in this respect. The cheapest method of effective prevention would be thorough washing of hands before every meal, before handling food and after using the toilet. Failure to do so is caused by ignorance, bad habits and also by lack of amenities for hand washing in certain public lavatories. Public Health Inspectors conduct a constant battle for the improvement and for the maintenance of food cleanliness. This task could be greatly eased if the housewives were more demanding as regards the standard of cleanliness of the foodstuffs they buy and of the premises they visit. The table below shows the number of positive (pathologically confirmed) dysentery cases in 1960, 1961 and 1962.

	<u>No. of Positive Cases</u>				
1960	130
1961	13
1962	4

Modernisation of sanitary arrangements in this district will be a difficult and expensive task but it has to come.

Measles - the number of cases was kept low by the bi-annual trend characteristic of this disease. The increased prevalence of the disease is to be expected next year.

Acute Pneumonia - out of the 5 cases notified in 1962, 2 occurred in members of the Royal Air Force.

Food Poisoning - only 1 case of food poisoning was bacteriologically confirmed (in a member of a family of four) and was due to Staphylococcus Aureus. Investigations failed to reveal the source of infection. Other members of the family were not affected.

Diphtheria - no cases of diphtheria occurred in this area. This killer disease can by no means be regarded as having been wiped out. In 1961, 52 cases occurred in England and Wales out of which 28 cases occurred in London C.C. area. The outbreak was followed by a step-up in the number of immunisations. In 1962, 19 cases occurred in England and Wales. All parents should realise that carriers of this disease may be present among their children and that only a permanently maintained level of immunisation against diphtheria may guarantee that this disease will not attack the population.

Whooping Cough - no cases of whooping cough were notified in this district in 1962.

Smallpox - a small outbreak of smallpox occurred in this country during December 1961 and January and February 1962. Luckily, this district escaped the epidemic. We had only 1 ?contact from abroad under surveillance.

The disease was brought into this country on 5 separate occasions by air travellers from Karachi. There were 62 indigenous cases in England and Wales, 24 of which proved fatal.

Tuberculosis - the table below shows the number of primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis during the years of 1961 and 1962 for this district, for the total rural districts in Wiltshire and for the county of Wiltshire.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS
(Primary)

Area	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett		Total Wiltshire Rural Districts		County of Wiltshire	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Estimated Population	19,020	19,550	213,340	217,620	430,120	439,260
Number of Primary Notifications	12 (4)	13 (6)	44*	44*	132*	94*

The figures in brackets are the numbers of inward transfers of tuberculosis cases to this district and are included in the numbers of primary notifications.

* These figures were taken from Registrar General's Reports.

Tuberculosis is reported to be on the increase in several European countries and in some districts of England as well. The fight against tuberculosis is conducted on the following lines:-

- (a) Modern Therapy
- (b) B.C.G. Vaccination
- (c) Radiography
- (d) Follow up of Cases
- (e) Good Housing
- (f) Good Standard of Nutrition
- (g) Safe Milk

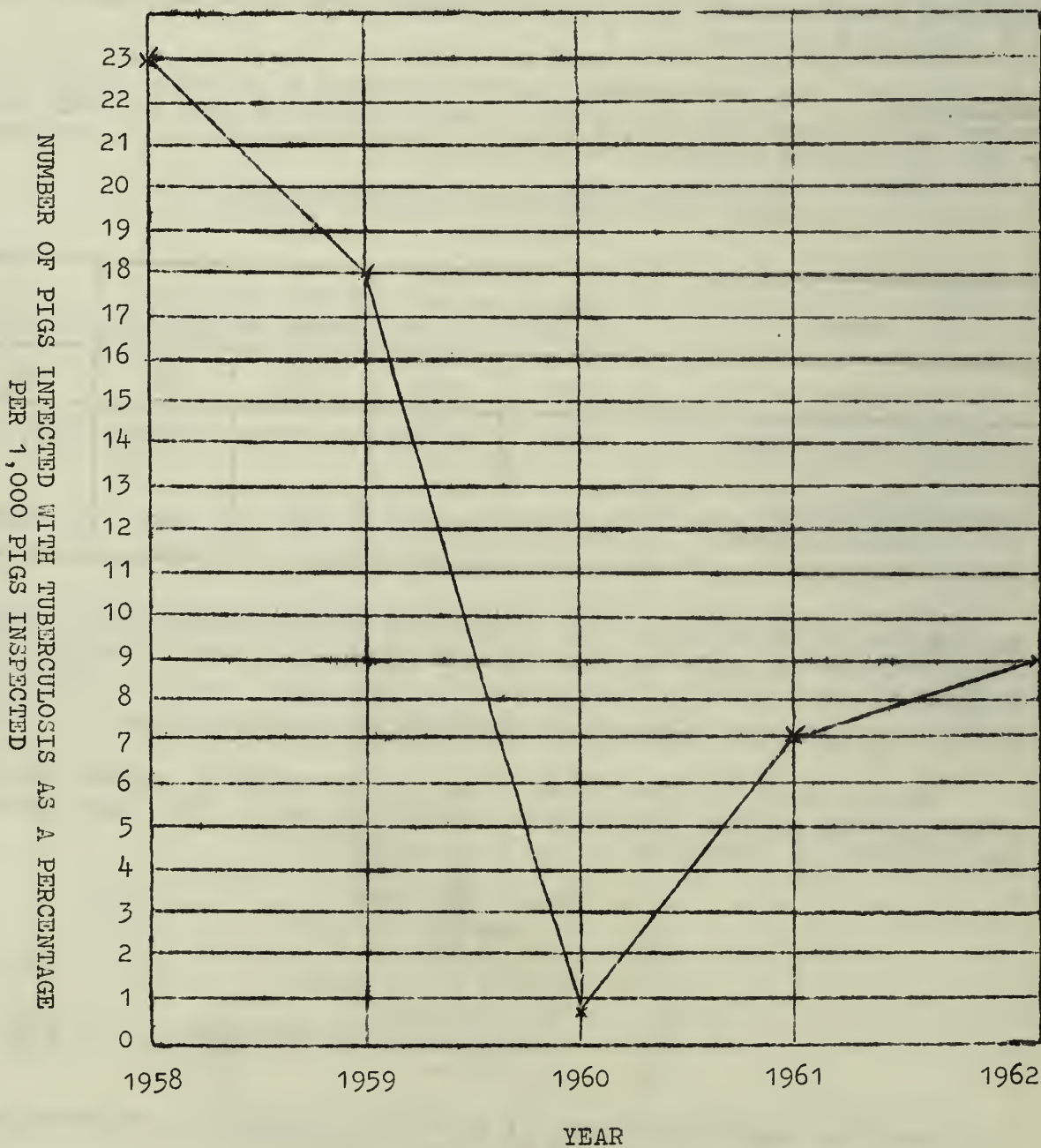
In this district the rate of primary tuberculosis notifications does not seem to have gone up among the human population.

The noteworthy fact is the shift of the number of cases among males towards the over 60 age group (see table below).

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS
IN THIS DISTRICT IN 1962.

Age	15-- 24	25 - 44	45 - 59	60+
Female	3	5	-	-
Male	-	1	-	4

It will not be out of place to comment on figures supplied by the Public Health Inspectors for us, of numbers of tuberculosis cases among killed animals. (See the table on page 13 compiled by Mr. G. C. Dunford, one of the Public Health Inspectors). The number of tuberculosis cases among pigs went up during the last 2 years. The table below shows the numbers of pigs found to be infected as a percentage per thousand pigs inspected, during the years from 1958 to 1962.



TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS KILLED 1958/1962
(This table was constructed by G. C. Dunford)

	1958						1959						1960					
	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Whole Carcasses Condemned	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	1	13	43	-	65	3	1	11	19	-	34	1	1	5	10	-	17
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with tuberculosis	3.0	0.8	0.1	2.3	-	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.07	1.8	-	0.15	0.29	0.65	0.002	0.08	-	0.055

	1961						1962					
	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Whole Carcasses Condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	23	-	23
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.71	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.91	-	0.08

Pigs are sensitive to bovine tuberculosis and only in a lesser degree to human and avian tuberculosis. If the cattle are free from tuberculosis the pigs become infected by avian or, very rarely only, by human tuberculosis. This problem needs further investigation.

Venereal Diseases - Although venereal diseases are by their nature of spread infectious, they are, nevertheless, as yet not notifiable diseases, and therefore it is almost impossible to know exactly their prevalence in this community.

The number of patients attending one of the special clinics is given below (I am indebted for these figures to the venereologist, Dr. Bridge); we must remember that many patients are receiving treatment from family doctors, private doctors or doctors at clinics outside this district.

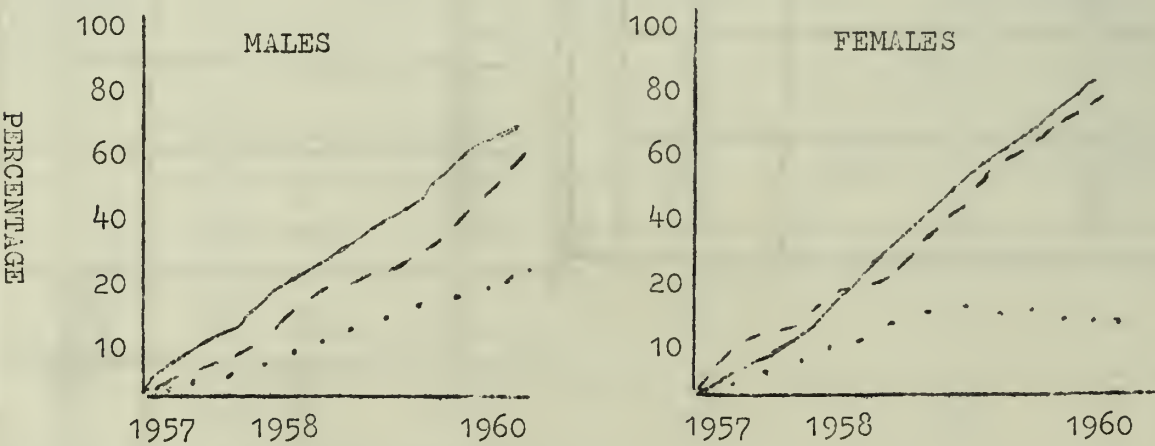
PATIENTS WITH GONORRHEA FROM THIS DISTRICT ATTENDING
A SPECIAL CLINIC FOR TREATMENT IN 1962.

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Purton	2	2
Shaw	2	1
Cricklade		1	-
TOTAL					5	3

Gonorrhea cases have been increasing rapidly in this country and in many others since 1957.

Cases of syphilis do not show this increase; it is possible that owing to the widespread use of antibiotics in the treatment of many diseases, the clinical picture of syphilis has become modified, and therefore not always diagnosed. If this is so, one can expect that the symptoms of late syphilis which up to now were the attribution of ~~old~~ elderly people will soon begin to make their appearance in people in the under 30 age group. The table below shows the increase according to age group of cases of gonorrhea in England and Wales since 1957.

RATE OF INCREASE OF GONORRHEA FROM 1957 - 1960 BY AGE GROUPS
(Percentage of Increase on 1957 figures)



Key : ————— 15 to 19 years age group
 - - - - - 20 to 24 years age group
 other age groups

The increase in venereal diseases is a reflection of present day social habits. Here is one more instance to prove that physical health and social behaviour are very closely interlocked.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

We are indebted for the following figures regarding vaccination and immunisation to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The vaccination and immunisation proceedings are carried out in this district by the County Council's Assistant Medical Officer, the Health Visitors (oral polios) and by family doctors.

The table below shows the number of infants and pre-schoolchildren who completed immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and who received reinforcement doses in 1962.

	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
Primary	278	271	289
Reinforcement	110	91	110

The table below shows the number of infants and pre-schoolchildren immunised in 1961.

	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough
Primary	353	349
Reinforcements	46	34

The table below shows the number of primary vaccinations against smallpox carried out in this area in 1962 according to ages.

Age	Under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 and Over	Total
Number of smallpox vaccinations	188	126	262	280	856

The table below shows the comparative numbers of primary and secondary vaccinations against smallpox in 1961 and 1962.

Year	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations
1961	175	38
1962	856	753

The table below shows the number of completed poliomyelitis immunisations in this district in 1962.

Persons born	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District					
	2nd inj.	3rd inj.	4th inj.	3 oral	3rd oral after 2 injs.	4th oral
1943 - 1961	95	350	13	231	60	297
1933 - 1942	17	68	-	30	18	-
Babies born in 1962	2	3	-	12	-	-
Others	36	164	-	52	19	-
<u>Totals</u>	150	585	13	325	97	297

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education is undoubtedly a most powerful weapon against ill health. The enormous difficulty standing in the way of its success is discovering such a method of putting across to people the knowledge of healthy living that will induce them to apply this knowledge in practice. The so popular posters with captions, or authoritative talks have proved to be not very successful; many other approaches are now under consideration.

Health Education, although now constantly in the news, is not a new science. Forty years ago, "The Hygiene of Life" dealt with the same problems of healthy living. Four hundred years ago, the rules of health were called "Etiquette". An Italian book of etiquette (Galeto della Casa) published around 1559 contained the following advice for the foodhandlers of those times: "You should not scratch your head or any other part of the body normally covered by clothes; you should not sneeze at food nor cough over it; you should wash your hands after using the toilet", etc., which is exactly what we try to teach our contemporary food handlers.

Farther back again, 4000 years ago the principles of healthy living were a subject of religious principles.

In present times, the technical progress with all available mass media such as books, newspapers, cinema, radio and television, enables the spread of Health Education much wider, but whether at the same time it will reach deeper than the old methods remains to be seen.

When planning the Health Education for this district in my capacity of the District Medical Officer, the following lines were thought of:-

1. To build up a visual aid library for the use of every person willing and suitable to participate in Health Teaching.
2. To keep you ladies and gentlemen of the Council informed of the current health and social problems and to hope that these would be further discussed by you with the people whom you represent.
3. To present important health problems to small groups of people in the form of discussions prompted by means of talks and film shows.
4. To draw together professional and voluntary workers in a common effort to investigate a current health problem.

Means of putting the previously mentioned ideas
for Health Education into practice

1. The following filmstrips were purchased during the year:-

Baby's Daily Routine 2	Care of the Teeth
Children's Feet	First Aid at Home
Food Hints for the Over 60's	How to Behave at Home
How to Behave at Work	How to Behave on Holiday
Hygiene in the Home	Planning for Baby number 1 (pram, cot, bath)
Prevention of T.B.	Problem of Lung Cancer
Sex and Society	Young People Growing Up

A portable screen and a filmstrip projector were also purchased.

A letter giving the list of filmstrips and an offer to lend them out together with a speaker if necessary was circulated among organisations, schools, etc. As a result of this your Medical Officer of Health was invited to give illustrated talks on a variety of subjects. In several instances, the filmstrips were borrowed by other speakers, by schools, by the Parent/Teachers Association, and by a Youth Club.

2. The following current problems were presented to you in the form of informative notes circulated with the monthly reports.

Smallpox: history, spread, individual and general protection.
Gypsies: the present needs of English Gypsies.
Drowning: the summer epidemic.
Swimming Pools.
Prevention of Accidents and of Coronary Thrombosis.
Smoking in Children and Lung Cancer.
The National Press and Juvenile Delinquency.
Problems of the Ageing Population.

3. The Health Topics very much in the news during the current year were:-

- (a) Smoking and Lung Cancer
- (b) Housing of the Old) [REDACTED]
- (c) Undetected Diabetes) [REDACTED]

(a) It was thought that an intensive and short campaign against smoking in this area might produce a certain effect and it was suggested to you that a Mobile Anti-Smoking Campaign Unit from the Central Council for Health Education should be invited to this district. Following your approval the future dates have been arranged for the visit and the preliminary timetable has been worked out. It was suggested by me to the Wiltshire Youth Clubs Association that a competition for an Anti-smoking Poster should be held among the youth population at approximately the same time as the Mobile Unit's visit.

An interview article, by your Medical Officer of Health, on smoking, entitled "The Grinning Enemy" was published by a monthly magazine in Wiltshire. The letters received by the Medical Officer showed that although her views were not readily accepted and the readers did not stop smoking immediately after having read the article, nevertheless they did feel guilty for not having done so.

3. & 4. (combined)

(b) It was thought that persons who have the opportunity of visiting the elderly in their houses should keep in mind the possible improvements which might ease the inhabitants' lives, make it safer for them, and could enable elderly people to do more for themselves in their homes. The family doctors, health visitors, district nurses and members of voluntary organisations were asked to submit their observations as regard these points. It was very interesting to notice that at the beginning several answers were received stating that the housing arrangements are quite satisfactory and no suggestions were forthcoming. Gradually, however, while the "look and see" campaign for improvement went on, more and more useful observations were coming in. They were set in the form of a table as shown below in their original wording.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW R.D.C. BUNGALOWS FOR OLD PEOPLE

Suggestion	Reason
1. Houses should be on level ground and not on a slope.	Accidents:- old people are unable to go out freely.
2. No steps should lead to the garden.	Many inhabitants cannot use their gardens because of steps.
3. A very small garden.	Most elderly people cannot do the work entailed by a garden, and cannot afford to employ someone else to do it.
4. The next group of bungalows to be built in the form of a quadrangle. The space inside to be turned into a small 'park' with seats for the inhabitants. The 'park' could probably be kept in order by Secondary Modern School gardening pupils. A common room to be incorporated in the quadrangle. It could be used as a dining room for the inhabitants, or as a centre for old people from the neighbourhood. Voluntary workers would look after it.	Need of old people for company.
5. Children's playground should not be next to the old peoples' gardens.	The inhabitants are worried by noises, and afraid of balls falling in their gardens.
6. The living room should face the same way as the front door. A kitchen at the front of a house is not popular.	Old people like to be able to watch the life outside.
7. Bedroom and living room windows to be lower.	People like to look out of the window while sitting in a chair or on a bed.
8. Covers on the attic hatches need fastening.	The draught moves them off.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW R.D.C. BUNGALOWS FOR OLD PEOPLE(contd).

Suggestion	Reason
9. Coal house to lead off from the kitchen, and all out-houses to be under cover.	Many old people catch cold while fetching in coal on cold or chilly nights.
10. Cemented and even path under the clothes line, and to front and rear. Floors to be non-slippery.	To avoid accidents.
11. Bedroom leading out of lounge.	Fewer doors to handle, and it is easier to keep an even temperature.
12. Bathroom and toilet leading out of bedroom.	" " " "
13. Bathroom should be large enough.	More room to manipulate in if the inhabitant fell when alone.
14. All bath tops to have safety rails, and hand grips (vertical hand rails preferred).	Safety.
15. Doors to be placed <u>not</u> exactly opposite one another.	This causes extra draught, and old people are not quick enough to avoid catching their fingers in a slamming door.
16. Shelves and cupboards should be fixed low.	The top shelf should be reached without stretching; old peoples' movements are limited.
17. Electric floor heating popular only with a fraction of the inhabitants. Heating and hot water should be available from another source than the accommodation itself: a sort of central heating. The stove in the living room should be - (a) a slow combustion stove. (b) placed higher. (c) fixed with a hinged fire-guard opening like a gate. (d) supplied with an ash pan from which the ash can be moved with a small shovel; ash containers are usually heavy to lift. There should be a back boiler to the sitting room fire, and radiators in hall and all other rooms.	The cost of electricity. People prefer to freeze rather than spend money on electricity, while they do not mind spending money on coal. To avoid accidents, stooping and strain.
18. Switches and plugs should be at waist height.	To avoid reaching; old people have difficulty in doing so.
19. Rocking switches.	Operated by touch.
20. Central electric light on a pulley.	In order that the old person is able to change the bulb if necessary, or to have better light for close work.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW R.D.C. BUNGALOWS FOR OLD PEOPLE (contd).

Suggestion	Reason
21. The cord of the 2 way switch in the bedroom should not be opposite the door.	It is unusual for inhabitants to have a bed opposite the door.
22. Automatic door switch in the broom cupboard.	To avoid accidents.
23. There should be lights outside the house (front door, back door).	So that old people can see such objects as doorsteps.
24. There should be a warden living in one of the bungalows which is connected by a bell from every old person's house.	To be used in an emergency in the night.

It was very gratifying for all concerned that at the Meeting on 21st August, 1962 the Council decided that when future schemes for the provision of old peoples' dwellings are being prepared, the suggestions should be borne in mind.

Following this short survey Mrs. F. R. Soper, one of the Health Visitors voluntarily collected most valuable further information as regards the problems of the elderly in this area and shared them with your Medical Officer. Her observations will, I hope, be presented to the future Old People's Welfare Committee, which, at the Meeting of October 11th, 1962, you decided to form to co-ordinate the efforts of the voluntary organisations in this district with yours in respect of:-

- (i) Cooked meals service.
- (ii) Recreational and Social Activities.
- (iii) Home Safety.
- (iv) Ancillary services connected with the Housing of Old People.

3. & 4.(combined)(contd).

DIABETES

(c) Owing to articles in some papers, questions about "hidden diabetes" were asked by the laymen in this district.

It was then decided to elaborate a Health Education programme on diabetes.

The population chosen for the Health Education were retired people as it was felt that this is the group of people which is the most at risk and the least accessible for the orthodox forms of Health Education.

The programme was summarised as follows:-

Information about diabetes
Demonstration of the simplicity
of diagnostic tests and of the
Availability of treatment.

It was obvious that a short diabetes detection survey would admirably cover the whole of this programme.

In order to make sure that every retired person in Wootton Bassett would have the opportunity to discuss the problem of diabetes it was decided that the survey should be carried out by voluntary visitors.

The survey was planned together with Miss E. Ould, a Health Visitor, who shares her life between professional duties in Wiltshire and voluntary work in Wootton Bassett, and Miss Sally Lewis, my secretary.

Miss Ould contacted local voluntary organisations, inviting them to participate in the survey, supervised the activities of the voluntary visitors, later on carried out tests on persons requiring retesting with Clinitest, and personally reported positive cases to the family doctors.

A meeting of voluntary visitors was arranged, and the whole programme fully explained. The members of the following organisations in the town volunteered to carry out the testing:-

St. John's Ambulance Brigade
Red Cross
Girl Guides
Mothers Union
Young Wives
Methodist Church
Toc H
Old People's Welfare Committee

Miss Sally Lewis describes her part in the survey as follows:-

1. The list of nearly all the retired residents in the district was compiled in the office with the assistance of several statutory and voluntary organisations.
2. With the help of a Public Health Inspector, the list of retired people in Wootton Bassett was divided into groups of 10 living in approximately adjoining districts.
3. A meeting was arranged with the members of organisations who volunteered to carry out the survey in the field.
4. At the meeting, each of the voluntary visitors chose the group of 10 people he/she would visit.
5. Individual large envelopes with the following enclosures were prepared at the office for every voluntary visitor:-
 - (i) 10 letters of introduction, written by the Medical Officer of Health, to be given to the persons visited.
 - (ii) 1 instruction sheet giving full details of how to carry out the tests.
 - (iii) 1 small envelope containing 12 Clinistix (2 spare) for carrying out the urine tests.
 - (iv) 10 result cards on which to enter the names and addresses of the people from our list who were visited, and the results of their tests.
 - (v) 1 list of the 10 people chosen by the visitor for his/her calls.
6. All incoming results were immediately checked and if necessary followed up with the voluntary visitor.

7. All positive results were reported to the family doctors at the Surgery as the results came in.
8. After the first bulk of the returns had come in, the list of retired people was again checked and the people who were accidentally missed were given a chance to participate in the survey.
9. As a result of the survey, several constructive observations and suggestions were made to us by the voluntary visitors and the general public concerning possible improvements in certain old peoples' conditions of living. This record of suggestions is kept at the office.

The results of the short survey may be assessed in the terms of (a) Health Education and (b) Clinical Information.

(a) Although many retired people have refused to undergo the tests for various reasons, nevertheless they could not help acquiring the knowledge of diabetes. In terms of numbers, 352 retired people and 35 voluntary visitors have learned about diabetes from the right source and have discussed this problem.

(b) The clinical results are summarised in the following tables.

CLINICAL RESULTS OF DIABETES SURVEY

Number on the List	Sex	Number in the Sample	Number of "Positive" Tests	No. accepted as Diabetics		
				Previously Known	Previously <u>NOT</u> Known	Total
152	Male	89	8	2	1	3
253	Female	137	13	4	4	8
405	TOTAL	236	21	6	5	11

The table below shows comparative results of Diabetes Detection Surveys in The Vale of Glamorgan and in Wootton Bassett.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS

AREA	MALE				FEMALE			
	Age Group	No. in Population	No. of Diabetics	Rate %	Age Group	No. in Population	No. of Diabetics	Rate %
Wootton Bassett	65+	152	3	19.7	60+	253	8	31.
Vale of Glamorgan	55-64	311	1	3.2	55-64	339	6	17.
	65+	303	3	9.9	65+	328	3	9.

The figures for the Vale of Glamorgan were taken from "Population Studies on Diabetes" by I. T. T. Higgins, A. L. Cochran and V. E. Miall.

The figures of diabetes among retired people in this district are very high indeed; higher than any other corresponding figures in England and Wales that I have come across. Many questions are to be answered -

Is the proportion of undetected diabetes high in other age groups?
Does it tie up in any way with the high figures of congenital malformations in this area, or are there any other reasons responsible for it?

Certainly there is room and a need for further investigation!

All the Clinitest positive cases discovered in the survey were reported to the family doctors and are receiving treatment, either in hospital or in the Surgery.

One hears a lot about apathy in villages and in small towns as regards voluntary and social work. It may be so somewhere else, but certainly it is not in Wootton Bassett. The voluntary visitors made the survey a success and what is more they enjoyed it.

OUTLINE OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES OPERATING IN THE CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT.

1. The Wiltshire County Council being a Local Health Authority and Local Education Authority provides the following services:-

As a Health Authority

Health Visiting
Infant Welfare and the Care of Mothers
Home Nursing
Home Midwifery
Domestic Help
Vaccination and Immunisation
Care and Aftercare
Ambulances

As an Education Authority

Medical Inspection of Pupils
Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils
School Dental Service
Speech Therapy
Psychologists' Services
Consultants' Services,
and some other services

The County Medical Officer of Health is also the Principal School Medical Officer; this arrangement makes the two above services happily integrated.

Tuberculosis Services co-ordinating both treatment and prevention are integrated in the person of the Chest Physician whose offices are in the County Hall, Trowbridge.

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2. The Wiltshire Executive Council is responsible for the services of:-

Family Doctors
Dentists
Oculists
Opticians

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

3. The Hospitals and the Specialists serving residents of this area are under the Oxford Regional Board or the South Western Regional Board. General Hospitals are situated in -

Swindon
Chippenham
Malmesbury
Cirencester

Special cases are referred to Oxford and Bristol.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

4. The Chest X-ray Mobile Unit provided by Oxford Regional Board visits Wootton Bassett and Cricklade every Wednesday.

The number of persons X-rayed in 1962 was 219; 13 persons were subsequently referred to the Chest Physician, out of which 3 were diagnosed as having non active Tuberculosis, and 2 as having Cancer of the Lungs (personal communication - County Medical Officer of Health).

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

5. The Pathological Laboratory at Princess Margaret's Hospital in Swindon carries out, by special arrangement, all routine tests for the Public Health Department in this district. For other tests, services of Public Health Laboratories in Bristol, Oxford and London are also available.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

Hospital
6. Maternity Cases - the majority are admitted to -

Kingshill Maternity Hospital, Swindon
R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton
Malmesbury Hospital
Maternity Hospital, Cirencester
Greenways Maternity Hospital, Chippenham

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

7. Premature Baby Units are in -

Kingshill Maternity Hospital, Swindon
R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

Hospital
8. Mental Cases - the majority are admitted to -

Roundway Hospital, Devizes

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

9. Smallpox Cases would be admitted to the following specially designated Hospitals outside Wiltshire -

Ham Green Hospital, near Bristol
Weyhill Hospital, Andover
The Grove Hospital, Linslade

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10. Venereal Diseases are treated in -

Salisbury General Infirmary
Royal United Hospital, Bath
St. Martin's Hospital, Bath
Isolation Hospital, Swindon
Maudlin Street Clinic, Bristol

oooooooooooooooo

11. Medical Loan Depots

<u>Address of Depot</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>
<u>Cricklade</u> 80 High Street	Mrs. Mundy, 80 High Street, Cricklade.
<u>Purton</u> 20 Witte Lane	Mrs. Bartlett, 20 Witte Lane, Purton.
<u>Wootton Bassett</u> 128 High Street	Miss Parsons, 13 Victory Row, Wootton Bassett.

Sewerage

The sewerage system in this district creates a considerable amount of difficulties because of overloading.

Mr. J. C. Grindley, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, summarised the situation as follows.

The three main sewage disposal works at Wootton Bassett, Purton and Cricklade are overloaded to varying degrees. A big scheme for enlarging and modernising the Wootton Bassett Sewage Works has been submitted to the Ministry and a local Enquiry has been held. This scheme is part of a larger proposal for the sewerage of Broad Town, Thornhill and Hook as well as for relief sewers in Wootton Bassett.

A scheme for extending the Purton Sewage Works has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and detailed plans, prior to inviting tenders, have been submitted for their consideration and approval. This scheme will eventually cater for the sewage flows from practically all the built-up areas of the Parish of Purton including Purton Stoke.

An outline scheme, estimate and details for the modernisation of the Cricklade Sewage Works has also been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, together with similar details in connection with sewer relief works.

Tenders for the sewerage of Lynham and Bradenstoke are to be opened, the scheme having been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

A scheme for sewerage parts of the Parish of Lydiard Millicent is in course of preparation.

Water

This Council's Water Undertakings were taken over by the Swindon Corporation on the 1st April, 1962. From this day on the sampling of water at the sources was carried out by the Swindon Water Department, while the sampling of water from taps in the district has remained this Council's responsibility.

I am indebted for the following information to Mr. E. W. Hampshire, the Borough of Swindon Water Engineer.

Water Supply Sources Serving the Rural District of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Bacteriological Analyses Made in 1962.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Total No. of Samples</u>	<u>Samples in which Coliforms were absent in 100 ml.</u>		<u>Samples in which Bact. Coli Type I were absent in 100 ml.</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Latton	Raw	51	51	100	51	100
	Final	51	51	100	51	100
Ashton Keynes	Final	21	21	100	21	100
Broad Town	Final	21	21	100	21	100
Clyffe Pypard	Final	21	19	90.5	21	100
Thornhill	Final	19	15	79	19	100

Note: At Ashton Keynes, Broad Town, Clyffe Pypard and Thornhill the chlorination arrangements were such that raw water samples could not be taken.

The supply at the sources was adequate in quantity at all times during 1962. In the following relatively small areas on the extremities of the district the supply was restricted or interrupted for short periods during the year. Otherwise full supplies were maintained throughout the area.

1. Lyneham Air Station and Bradenstoke

Difficulties in maintaining full supplies at all times arose from the inadequacy of the booster pump installation at Hunts Mill. This pumping plant has been replaced and the position is now satisfactory. The laying of a new trunk main from Flaxlands Reservoir to the Air Station is in progress.

2. Queen Street, Braydon

Many interruptions of a few supplies in this area occurred due to the repeated failure of the long 3" service main. The relaying of the weak sections of this main has now been largely completed.

3. Clyffe Pypard

During the severe weather at the end of the year the pipework to the water tower on the Air Ministry Establishment at Clyffe Pypard froze up and fractured. This tower now serves only 3 farm supplies in the district.

Arrangements were made to by-pass the tower so that intermittent supplies could be pumped each day directly to the consumers concerned, pending the completion of the permanent repair.

Further information regarding water supplies is included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

Swimming Pools

The importance of swimming as a health promoting activity and as the most logical preventive method against summer epidemics of drowning was well appreciated. In December 1962, following discussions in the Public Health Committee and a meeting of Chief Officers with Mr. D. Silverwood from the Education Department at County Hall, the Council decided to finance the erections of portable swimming pools if bodies such as the Parent/Teacher Association would proceed with the scheme, and enter into agreement to repay the loan.

At the time of writing this report no-one is yet willing to proceed with the scheme.

Housing

The public health aspect of housing will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report. The housing programme for the future is presented to you below by Mr. E. G. Cowley, the Clerk of the Council.

A HOUSING PROGRAMME FOR 15 - 20 YEARS.

A short while ago the Council asked the Officers to draw up a programme of housing requirements for the district for 15 - 20 years, suitably phased for building purposes.

A careful scrutiny of the present lists and a review of the standard of the older tenanted houses in the district revealed a trend towards the provision of accommodation for elderly persons. Old Age Pensioners, tenants of Council Houses, will be encouraged to transfer to bungalows with

a view to the houses becoming available for re-letting to applicants on the housing list.

The programme has not yet been laid before the Council, but there is no doubt that, except for house building in Wootton Bassett to key in with small industrial development there, the need will be for bungalows or grouped accommodation or a proportion of both in the six main parishes in the district.

As soon as the programme is submitted to and approved by the Council, suitable sites to cover the whole programme must be found, quite a task in some parishes.

During the year Councillors and/or Officers visited four sites within the County where grouped accommodation for elderly persons is being provided. The Council has decided in principle to provide the first grouped accommodation in the district at Wootton Bassett, and I am informed by the Medical Officer of Health that taking into account demand and population trends about 20 flatlets are required in the proportion of 12 single and 8 double, also:-

- i) that the double flatlets should have a small bedroom divided from the living room by a door.
- ii) that there should be two common rooms, one for "noisy occupations" (television, radio, etc.) and one small "quiet room".

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962.

April 1963.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Cricklade
and Wootton Bassett Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-third Annual Report on the work carried out in my department.

You will note that less council houses were built than in 1961 but there was an increase in the number of privately built houses.

The number of cases of suspected dysentery were exactly the same as that for last year but "positive" results were less.

As a result of the delegation of powers relating to The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, one inspector had to devote much more of his time to milk sampling and inspection of dairies.

The remarkable change in the incidence of tuberculosis which started a downward trend some years ago, was maintained. All bovines killed were absolutely free from the disease and only 1 in 100 pigs were affected.

Mr. G. Dunford who has been a student public health inspector in the Public Health Department passed the qualifying examination as a Public Health Inspector in November.

This is my last Annual Report as I retire on May 28th next. I have been 33 years in your employ and I would like to record my thanks for the support given to me and my department by the Council and Public Health and Housing Committees. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the staff of the Public Health Department and the Officers and staff of other departments of the Council for their help and co-operation over the past years.

I am, Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

C. E. JAMES

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year

(a)	By the Local Authority	24
(b)	By Private Enterprise	151
(c)	By conversion of houses into flats	Nil
(d)	By the Air Ministry for Married Quarters	Nil

Inspection of Dwellings during the year

(i)	Inspected for housing defects under Public Health Acts	..	24
(ii)	Inspected for housing defects under Housing Acts	..	15
(iii)	Number of dwellings found to be unfit for habitation	..	8
(iv)	Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	..	7

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action 12

Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and Housing Acts)

A. Public Health Acts

Number of dwellings where formal notices were served	..	3
Number of dwellings made fit as result of formal notices		
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Housing Act 1957

Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	Nil
Number of dwellings rendered fit as result of formal notices	..	Nil
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority on default of owners	Nil
Number of Demolition Orders made	5
Number of houses demolished	11
Number of Undertakings accepted	3
Number of Undertakings completed	1
Number of Closing Orders made	1
Number of dwellings closed as the result of Closing Orders	7

Overcrowding

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in 1962	Nil
Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward from 1961	2
Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	Nil
Number of cases of overcrowding on December 31st 1962	2

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.

Improvements were carried out to 34 houses under the above Act.

More Standard than Discretionary Grants were made, payment having been made in respect of 21 Standard and 13 Discretionary Grants.

The value of the grants was - Standard £2,370 and Discretionary £2,759. The average grants per house were therefore - Standard £113 and Discretionary £212.

Rent Act 1957.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. The last application was made in June 1960.

Housing Applications.

There was a decrease of 27 applicants for council house tenancies on December 31st 1962 compared with the number on the same date in 1961.

There were only 5 parishes where the number of applicants reached double figures and 2 parishes had no applicants.

Housing Applications (contd).

The parish in which the greatest number of applicants wish to live is Wootton Bassett, this number being 43% of the total, the next highest being for Cricklade (18%) with Lyneham following (12%) and Purton next (11%).

I would point out that out of the total of 215 applicants, 166 are householders or 77%, an increase in twelve months of 4%.

The number of applicants sharing accommodation is 49 or 23%, a decrease of 4% in twelve months.

Commencing in April 1962, instead of check visits being made periodically, forms are sent out at six monthly intervals which have to be returned by the applicants stating whether or not they wish their applications to remain in the files. If the form is not returned within a specified time the applications are removed from the 'live' files. These forms simply provide the answer 'yes' or 'no', and particulars of the up-to-date condition of the house, the living conditions, number of occupiers and general situation obtained by the check visits is not now forthcoming.

Number of check visits .. 129.

Parish	No. of Applicants on 31/12/62		Total No. of Applicants		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	who are house- holders	who are in rooms	On Dec. 31/62	On Dec. 31/61	
Ashton Keynes	8	4	12	10	+ 2
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	5	2	7	8	- 1
Clyffe Pypard	6	-	6	5	+ 1
Cricklade	27	12	39	41	- 2
Latton	1	-	1	-	+ 1
Leigh	1	1	2	6	- 4
Lydiard Millicent	2	1	3	7	- 4
Lydiard Tregoze	2	1	3	1	+ 2
Lyneham	24	1	25	37	- 12
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	15	8	23	19	+ 4
Tockenham	1	-	1	1	-
Wootton Bassett	74	19	93	107	- 14
	166	49	215	242	- 27

Sizes of Families of Applicants

Man, Wife and						
No Children	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 Children	5 Children	Over 5 Children
82	58	44	16	9	2	4
Percentage of the Total						
38.1	27.0	20.5	7.4	4.2	0.9	1.9

Applications for Aged Persons' Dwellings. 31/12/62.

Parish	Married Couples	Single Persons Widows and Widowers	Total
Ashton Keynes	3	5	8
Broad Town	-	2	2
Cricklade	15	10	25
Lydiard Millicent	1	1	2
Lyneham	2	4	6
C/fwd.	21	22	43

Housing Applications (contd).

Applications for Aged Persons' Dwellings 31/12/62.

Parish	Married Couples	Single Persons Widows and Widowers	Total
B/fwd	21	22	43
Marston Meysey	1	-	1
Purton	12	12	24
Wootton Bassett	42	45	87
	76	79	155

Compared with the number of applications for aged persons dwellings on December 31st 1961, there was an increase of 47 or 43%.

Provision of New Houses.

More new houses were built by private enterprise than in 1961, 82 houses or 54% having been erected at Wootton Bassett, 27 or 18% at Purton and 23 or 15% at Cricklade. The remaining 19 were built in the parishes of Ashton Keynes, Latton, Leigh, Lydiard Millicent and Lyneham.

Only 24 houses and aged persons' dwellings were built by the Council during the year, 14 at Cricklade and 10 at Lyneham.

Houses Erected during the year			
Parish	Council houses and Aged Persons' Dwellings	Private Houses	Total
Ashton Keynes	-	8	8
Cricklade	14	23	37
Latton	-	2	2
Leigh	-	1	1
Lydiard Millicent	-	7	7
Lyneham	10	1	11
Purton	-	27	27
Wootton Bassett	-	82	82
	24	151	175

Number of houses.

The following table shows the number of houses in the district, setting out the number of private and council houses in each parish.

Parish	No. of private houses & flats	No. of Council Houses Including Aged Persons' Dwellings			% of houses owned by Local Authority	Total number of houses and flats
		Erected pre-war	Erected post-war	Total		
Ashton Keynes	251	17	20	37	12.8	288
Braydon	19	-	-	-	-	19
Broad Town	116	16	26	42	26.6	158
Clyffe Pypard	99	14	8	22	18.2	121
Cricklade	433	21	159	180	29.4	613
Latton	130	2	5	7	5.1	137

continuation of table

Parish	No. of private houses & flats	No. of Council Houses Including Aged Persons' Dwellings			% of houses owned by Local Authority	Total number of houses and flats
		Erected pre-war	Erected post-war	Total		
Leigh	72	8	30	38	34.5	110
Lydiard Millicent	289	27	24	51	15.0	340
Lydiard Tregoze	141	9	10	19	11.9	160
Lyneham	*745	38	42	80	9.7	825
Marston Meysey	52	6	5	11	17.5	63
Purton	925	78	123	201	17.8	1126
Tockenham	40	-	4	4	9.1	44
Wootton Bassett	1105	73	335	408	27.0	1513
	4417	309	791	1100	19.9	5517

* Includes 499 Air Ministry Houses

Types of Council Houses (including Aged Person's Dwellings).

Parish	Tradition- al	Airey	Reema	Orlit	Unity	Swedish Timber	Wool- away
Ashton Keynes	23	14	-	-	-	-	-
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	34	8	-	-	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	20	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cricklade	88	12	-	-	47	-	33
Latton	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leigh	8	14	-	-	16	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Lyneham	70	10	-	-	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	145	16	-	-	40	-	-
Tockenham	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	223	50	14	44	22	-	55
	695	124	14	44	125	10	88

The percentages of the various types of council houses (including bungalows) are as follows:-

	%
Traditional	63
Airey	11
Reema	1
Orlit	4
Unity	11
Swedish Timber	1
Woolaway	8

Aged Persons' Dwellings			
Parish	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	Total
Ashton Keynes	-	2	2
Broad Town	2	4	6
Cricklade	6	18	24

continuation of table.....

Aged Persons' Dwellings			
Parish	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	Total
Lydiard Millicent	-	2	2
Lyneham	11	5	16
Purton	6	14	20
Wootton Bassett	15	31	46
	40	76	116

The figures given in the above table are included in the table showing the types of council houses. Aged persons' dwellings account for 10.5% of the total housing accommodation provided by the Council.

Accommodation provided by Council Houses									
	Traditional Houses			New-traditional Houses		Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)		New Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)	
	Bedrooms			Bedrooms		Bedrooms		Bedrooms	
	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
	9	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	258	13	356	42	68	40	8	-
Pre-war	15	558	13	356	42	68	40	8	-
Post-war									

Inspection of Council Houses.

Sixty-two council houses were inspected which entailed 74 visits. Practically all the inspections were connected with the re-letting or exchanges of council houses.

There were no major defects but the interior decoration of some of the houses was bad.

Eight visits were made to investigate complaints made by tenants against their neighbours, and thirty visits were made in connection with other matters not comprising inspection or complaints.

Sale of Council Houses.

Eight council houses were sold in 1962 to sitting tenants:-

	Pre-war	Post-war
Cricklade	4	1
Latton	-	1
Leigh	1	-
Wootton Bassett	1	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

Re-letting of Council Houses.

The greatest number of houses re-let occurred in the parish of Wootton Bassett with Cricklade next and then Purton.

Re-letting of Council Houses (contd).

Parish	Houses Re-let			Aged Persons Dwellings re-let		Total re-let
	3 bed	2 bed	4 bed	2 bed	1 bed	
Ashton Keynes	2	-	-	-	-	2
Broad Town	2	-	-	2	-	4
Cricklade	10	6	-	-	1	17
Latton	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lydiard Millicent	2	1	-	-	-	3
Lyneham	2	-	-	-	-	2
Purton	8	-	-	-	-	8
Wootton Bassett	17	1	-	1	1	20
	44	8	-	3	2	57

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936.

Nuisances.

Number of nuisances discovered	41
Number of nuisances abated	34
Number of inspections made for the purpose	..			108

Verminous Premises.

During the year the department dealt with infestations of cluster flies, fleas, bugs, wasps, mites, cockroaches and earwigs.

The case involving the earwigs was interesting. A flat roofed bungalow of unusual design has a filling of straw between the ceilings and the flat roof. A heavy infestation of earwigs settled in this material. At the time trench work and building operations were going on in the neighbourhood and it has been noted before that this type of ground disturbance will drive these insects from their natural habitat. Two treatments, several weeks apart, were necessary to clear up the infestation. D.D.T. generators, spray and powder were used in this case. Two treatments were necessary to clear a small infestation of bed bugs brought into a good standard house on clothing. Another inn was treated for cockroaches. Only two cases of cluster flies were reported this year and were dealt with successfully by the use of D.D.T. generators. A wasp's nest lodged in the top of the cavity in the roof space of a council house was removed, after fumigation, with difficulty. Two houses were dealt with for fleas.

Regular powdering of the refuse tips with a pressure gun kept down the complaints regarding fly nuisances to an absolute minimum, but it has been proved in the past that this control must be constant, for covering material for tips, other than the Wootton Bassett tip, is not obtainable.

Dysentery.

The 47 notifications of suspected dysentery were the same as last year, but the number of positive *Shigella sonnei* results was reduced to 5, affecting only 3 persons. However, one notified case of food poisoning proved to be dysentery, thus raising the total to 4.

Altogether, 64 faecal specimens were submitted for examination and the visits made in connection with this disease totalled 282.

Infectious Diseases.

A smallpox contact was kept under surveillance and daily visits made to

Infectious Diseases (contd).

his home. The contact was a merchant seaman on a ship coming from Australia and cases of smallpox developed during the voyage.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Drainage from 155 houses was added to the public sewers during the year (124 new and 17 old private houses, and 14 new council houses). Drainage from 14 new council houses at Lyneham was taken to the sewers owned by the Air Ministry.

Cesspit drainage was provided for 28 new and 35 old privately owned houses.

Water closets were substituted for pail closets at 13 privately owned houses.

New 6 inch and 4 inch sewers were laid at Restrop and The Hyde, Purton, respectively. The sewer at Restrop also serves the new housing estate at Dogridge, Purton.

The existing storm water tanks at Wootton Bassett sewage works were used as settling tanks and a new storm water weir installed which allowed the storm water to be taken to land irrigation.

Sewers serve the more thickly populated parts of the parishes of Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett. Air Ministry sewers serve the Lyneham aerodrome, 499 married quarters and 34 council houses.

Small sewage installations are provided to deal with the drainage from six council house sites.

Number of houses and flats served by W.Cs. and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	1139
Number of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	328
Total number of houses and flats draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	1467
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations	136
Total number of houses and flats connected to sewers	3126
Percentage of houses and flats connected to sewers	56.7
Percentage of houses and flats served by W.Cs and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	20.6
Percentage of houses having pail closets and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	5.9
Percentage of houses draining to small sewage installations	2.5
Percentage of houses and flats draining to sewers, small sewage installations, cesspits and/or septic tanks	85.7

(The above figures include 499 Air Ministry houses and 4 council houses which drain to sewers owned by the Air Ministry)

Number of visits re drainage ... 106

Public Conveniences.

The two public conveniences situate at Cricklade and Wootton Bassett continued to suffer wilful damage throughout the year.

At Cricklade there are one W.C., lavatory basin and urinal for males and two W.Cs. and lavatory basins for females. The lavatory basins are provided with hot and cold water and a paper towel and soap leaf are obtainable at a cost of 2d.

At Wootton Bassett there are two W.Cs. and a urinal for males and two W.Cs. for females but lavatory basins are not provided.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

With the addition of 175 new houses in 1962 the amount of refuse to be collected continues to increase.

To replace one of the side-loading vehicles which is 12 years old, a new Dennis 16/24 cub.yard Paxit II refuse vehicle was ordered on October 10th to be delivered for working in April 1963. The refuse will be compressed by a hydraulic ram and the body will therefore hold more than the Tippax.

Refuse Collection and Disposal (contd).

On December 31st 1962, three vehicles were used in the collection of refuse and salvage consisting of one 18/20 cub.yard Dennis "Tippax" and two 10 cub.yard Dennis side loading vehicles.

Nine men are employed in the collecting and disposal of refuse and salvage. These are, two charge-hands who also drive the excavator and a refuse vehicle, two drivers, four loaders and an old age pensioner who bales waste paper. The two charge-hands, one to supervise the collection of refuse and salvage and the other the disposal thereof, operated as charge-hands from February 17th. Previous to January 1962 a foreman had been employed. There has been harmonious working of the men during 1962, the bickering and discontent experienced for more than twelve months previous to 1962 having disappeared.

The acquisition or renting of land for tipping sites still remains a serious problem. Whilst there is sufficient land at Wootton Bassett to last for another 4 to 5 years, the site at Purton will not last longer than April 1963. The old tip at Pry, Purton, rented from S. Giles, was unsafe to use from August 1961 to January 1962 owing to fire. This tip was filled by March and a part of the old canal at Pry Farm, Purton, owned Mr.Sherridan, was then used. This site was filled up by September 1962 and the tip was covered with soil obtained from the sites of car parks at The Rosary, Wootton Bassett, and later levelled by a contractor. Tipping in a part of the old canal at The Pry, Purton, owned by Mr.Cook, was commenced in April and continued to the end of the year. An additional area of the site used as a refuse tip at Wootton Bassett, which, by carrying out the "trench" method of tipping is roughly covered with the excavated soil, was levelled and grass seeded in May.

The J.C.B. excavator/shovel is employed practically whole-time and gets through a great amount of work. A number of spare pressure hoses and small working parts are kept in stock so that the machine is not idle long owing to breakdown.

Number of visits re refuse collection and disposal .. 543

Salvage.

I regret that the amount obtained from the sale of salvageable waste materials is less than the previous year. This is due mainly to two causes (a) the reduction of 10/-d per ton in the selling price of waste paper and (b) the fact that owing to the very severe weather in January (the figures relate to financial year ended March 1963) no refuse or salvage was collected during one week and people were asked to hold back waste paper until the weather improved and normal collections could be resumed.

I am pleased to report that there has not been the slightest difficulty in disposing of waste paper to the waste paper merchants to whom we have sold waste paper for a considerable time. I have been informed that some local authorities have only been able to sell a percentage of the tonnage collected.

Sale of Salvageable Waste Materials - Year ended 31/3/63

Waste Materials	Weight			Receipts		
	t.	c.	q.	£	s	d
Waste Paper	115	9	2	705	17	0
Scrap Iron	7	19	-	15	18	3
Non-ferrous Metals		17	3	55	9	10
Rags	4	3	3	54	0	0
Scrap Tyres				3	2	0
	128	10	-	834	7	1

Number of visits re salvage ... 56

Refuse and Salvage - Collection and Disposal Costs.
(Financial year ended 31st March 1963)

Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	£9,571-17-1d
Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal to General Rate Fund	£8,725-13-7d
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal per habitable house (including Air Ministry houses and caravans)	30/6.7
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	
- per head of population	8/11.1
- per 1,000 population	£454
Mileage of refuse vehicles -	
No. 1 Vehicle (GHR.517)	8,045
No. 2 Vehicle (HMR.441)	Mileage cannot be ascertained, speedometer out of action
No. 3 Vehicle (1880.MW)	7,564
Running cost of vehicles per mile -	
No. 1 Vehicle	1/5.12
No. 2 Vehicle	Cannot be ascertained, speedometer out of action
No. 3 Vehicle	1/9.58
Miles per gallon	
No. 1 Vehicle	5.88
No. 2 Vehicle	Cannot be ascertained - speedometer out of action for some time.
No. 3 Vehicle	9.64

The total increased cost of refuse collection and salvage over the year compared with the previous year was £768-1-3d and at first one would attribute this to the extra lorry. In actual fact running costs of the lorries were increased by £90-5-4d. Wages accounted for an increase of £156-16-8d on the lorries and as this was the first full year with the extra man on the Tippax this shows a decrease in overtime worked. The receipts from salvage were down £93-2-8d but the big increase was to be seen in working the J.C.B. and on tip covering and levelling. Tip levelling and seeding accounted for an extra £169-9-4d and extra wages and repairs on the J.C.B. tractor amounted to £258-3-3d. This last feature is the one which has spoilt what would otherwise have been a satisfactory year all round.

The cost of refuse and salvage collection per head was 8/11.1 compared with 8/4.41 for 1961 and per house (including caravans) 30/6.7 against 28/8½ (1961).

The cost per house (including caravans) per week for the service was 7 pence against 6½d in 1961 and 7½d in 1960.

I would point out that apart from extra caravans on sites there were 175 new dwellings from which refuse and salvage had to be collected, in other words 3 extra houses added each week to the task.

Moveable Dwellings.

There is only one licence to station and use a moveable dwelling. This dwelling is a good one and has a piped water supply, sink drainage and a water closet.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

Smoke observations were carried out on the three main steam raising plants in the district. The brick kilns were fired correctly and with no nuisance, but one of the steam raising plants at a factory gave trouble at times of the day when the demand for steam was at peak. The management has been warned that the seven year period after the Act, expires in 1963, and steps should be taken to modernise the plant.

The revised height of stack to a new installation at an institution, as suggested by the department, has been observed and the plant is operating without nuisance. An underground boiler house with no access to the

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956 (Contd).

external air was causing a nuisance from fumes to the occupants of a large private school. The department met the architects on the site and before the end of the year a new boiler house, containing two oil fired boilers was installed at the rear of the building.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

Sites accommodating 20 or more caravans are situate as follows:-

	<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Latton (Lido) ...	24
Bradenstoke (Abbey) ...	23
" (Jolly Trooper) ...	40
Wootton Bassett (Orchard Site) ...	30
" " (Rear of 156 High Street) ...	20
TOTAL	<hr/> 137 <hr/>

Excepting the site at Latton, toilet blocks are provided for both sexes, waste water drains are installed, there being gully traps provided not less than one for every two caravans, main water carried to standpipes and into quite a number of caravans, an electricity supply, hard wheel standings, wash-houses supplied with hot and cold water (to 3 sites), hard roads and fire extinguishers. The site at Latton, a difficult site to drain, has not yet provided toilet blocks or drains but has mains water carried into the caravans and an electricity supply.

There are 55 other sites in the district but the number of caravans on each site is usually one, only a few sites having more than one and not more than three.

Gypsies.

Over the years gypsies with horse drawn vehicles and travelling in groups up to as many as ten in number settle on grass verges and on common land or in bridle tracks during periods of the year coinciding with strawberry picking, Derby day, hop picking and sugar beet pulling and similar piece-work tasks. The areas where they have been moved from by one of the public health inspectors and the local police are Ballickacre, Cricklade; Chelworth, Cricklade; The Pry, Purton; Blunsdon Cross Roads, Purton; Packhorse Lane, Purton; Bentham Lane, Purton; Ridgeway Lane, Lydiard Millicent; Greenhill, Lydiard Millicent; Rectory Lane, Lydiard Tregoze; Hook Street, Lydiard Tregoze; Flaxlands, Lydiard Tregoze and Whitehill Lane, Wootton Bassett. Through the years these gypsies have been schooled to leave these sites in a clean condition after breaking camp.

In addition the district is visited in the autumn and winter by groups of pseudo gypsies housed in lorry drawn modern type caravans and they are the cause of complaint from the parishes of Ashton Keynes and Cricklade. As they are moved from Three Bridges, Ashton Keynes, they move to either Ragman's Lane, Ashton Keynes or to Chelworth, Cricklade. None of the children attends school and the parents carry out painting of farm barns and buildings by contract.

During the year 25 visits were made to sites at Chelworth, Ashton Keynes, Purton, Washpool, Common Platt and Ballickacre, the problem being a little less this year. The pure gypsies would not welcome a fixed site, but several of the itinerant contractors would be pleased to have the use of a permanent site for the periods of the year in which they are at work in the area.

Number of visits re caravans ... 160

Milk and Dairies

Pasteurised Milk

The pasteurising plant in the district continued to supply the majority of retailers in the area with bottled milk. It is licensed by the Wiltshire County Council and regular inspections and sampling are undertaken by officers of that authority.

Other dealers obtain their bottled supplies from dairies at Cirencester, Burford and Swindon.

Retailers from other districts sell milk which has been supplied already bottled from plants at Chippenham.

Sterilised Milk

There is a limited demand for this milk and several retailers sell it usual to less than a dozen customers each. All supplies are sterilised and bottled at the same establishment in London.

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Raw milk is produced, bottled or cartoned and retailed from five farms in the district. All are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and inspections and sampling are also undertaken by officers of that authority.

General

Retailers of heat treated milk obtain their bottled milk either on the previous afternoon or early morning prior to sale. Deliveries are by lorry and those who have to hold milk overnight are equipped with refrigerated cold stores.

There are vending machines with Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk at Wootton Bassett and Lynham and one has been provided at Cricklade which contains Tuberculin Tested Milk.

In June the dairy at Newbury which supplied two dairymen restricted their area of delivery and alternative supplies of bottled milk were obtained from a firm at Burford which also absorbed one of the businesses.

It is understood that several other retailers were approached during the year by another large concern but no changes of ownership took place. The combine in question commenced selling milk by retail within the district during the year.

The breakdown of equipment at a Calne dairy which would have been costly to replace meant that two dairymen from other districts changed their source of supply to a plant at Chippenham.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

Distributors on the Register	17
Dairies on the Register	10
Inspections made under the Regulations	96
Infringements found, and subsequently remedied	1

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960

Dealers Licences issued authorising use of the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licences issued authorising the use of the designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised"	19

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (contd).

Milk Sampling

This was the first complete year of sampling under the Wiltshire County Council scheme.

Milk Samples taken during 1962

Statutory Tests.

Phosphatase and Methylene Blue.

	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Pasteurised	20	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	45	2
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	14	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised (Channel Island)	14	2

Phosphatase Only.

Pasteurised	2	-
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	1	-
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	1	-

Methylene Blue Only.

Tuberculin Tested	47	6
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Turbidity.

Sterilised	32	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	176	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Phosphatase Test checks the efficiency of pasteurisation.

The Turbidity Test checks the efficiency of sterilisation.

The Methylene Blue Test checks the keeping quality.

Biological Examinations.

15 of the Tuberculin Tested Samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle bacilli and Brucella Abortus, and 38 were submitted to the Brucella Ring Test. All were found to be negative.

Washed Milk Bottles Examined.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Sterility Test	19	11

Notes on Test Failures.

With modern efficient dairy and farm equipment it should be reasonable to expect test failures to be few and far between and therefore it is thought that the following details may be of interest.

Most of the unsatisfactory samples failed to satisfy the test on keeping quality during the warmer months of the year.

In May and June three bottles of milk which originated at Newbury were reported as having failed the Methylene Blue Test. The possibility of mis-handling at the dairymen's premises was explored but conditions were accepted as satisfactory and the matter was taken up with the suppliers as they were in the habit of sending their lorries out at times which meant that the milk was being transported in the heat of the day with little protection from the sun. They did alter their times of despatch as of course long hauls of milk in warm weather must have a deteriorating effect on the keeping quality. A coding system for the bottle caps was suggested as a means of checking the age of milk where a retailer might be suspected of keeping the milk at his premises for too long. Another contributing factor could have been that at

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (contd.).

Notes on Test Failures (Milk Sampling)(Contd.)

the time new equipment was being installed at the dairy and certain "teething troubles" were being experienced. Shortly afterwards the company ceased delivering in this area and so no further samples could be taken.

In June, milk from a dairy at Swindon was found to be improperly pasteurised and enquiries revealed that a new plant had been installed which had not been correctly adjusted and it was allowing milk to bypass the heater. Two further samples from the dairy in August failed the keeping test and it transpired that some of the milk had travelled from Lancashire so its age was suspected. In addition certain supplies were not being cooled properly and also milk had been incorrectly bottled. One of these bottles was purchased from a shop and may well have been there for several days.

Supplies from Burford failed the Methylene Blue Test in July. Once again long journeys by road during the day were involved and in fact the dairyman concerned was the last call for the lorry which came from Burford via Swindon. The problem was discussed with the supplier and the delivery arrangements were altered so that the milk went straight to a cold store at Cirencester and was delivered early next morning. A further failure in December was assumed to be due to milk being inadvertently held for several days in the Cirencester cold store.

The reported Turbidity Test failure was rather a mystery. Such occurrences are rare and with the sterilisation procedure involved should affect a large number of bottles of milk. The London dairy could offer no explanation as they had no knowledge of any other failures. Sterilised milk appears to have no recommended storage life; it keeps indefinitely and does not require cold storage. There is no indication on bottles as to the date of production and the wholesalers admit they have no means of checking, so that a bottle of milk six months old would look and presumably taste no different from one a day old.

The Methylene Blue failures on raw milk concerned two farms, one on four occasions and the details were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who confirmed that they were checking milking procedure and dairy routine.

Unfortunately unsatisfactory reports were received on washed milk bottles from the four farms that bottle milk. The equipment at these dairies is very simple. All washing is done by hand and a great deal depends on the human element regarding the use of correct doses of detergent and sterilising fluids and thorough cleansing with brushes.

Alterations were suggested which would improve the standards at one place where youths did the cleaning but before these were in fact made the laboratory reported the presence of food poisoning organisms in a bottle. The chances of this happening are remote and of course would not have been detected if the bottle had been sterile as it should have been. Further investigations were made but no carriers or presence of the organism were found. All subsequent samples were satisfactory.

The one unsatisfactory result at another dairy was attributed to the use of too weak a solution of detergent/steriliser due to the fact that it was old stock. This was thought to be a contributing factor at premises where unsatisfactory results appeared for no apparent reason coupled with the fact that the storage conditions for the liquids used were not ideal.

Two poor results from another dairyman were put down to carelessness in the washing procedure.

Ice Cream.

The small factory producing dairy ice cream on farm premises closed down towards the end of the year due to the sale of the farm and the departure of the owner from the district. This leaves one small producer of ice cream in the district and the remainder of the ice cream sold in the district is produced outside the area by large firms. The popularity of 'soft' ice cream was seen to increase greatly during the year but it was still difficult to sample same due to the fact that the vans generally arrive on our roads late in the afternoon when it would be too late for transmission to the laboratory.

Ice Cream (contd).

The systematic checking of premises and conservators at shops, cafes and public houses where prepacked ice cream is sold continued to be carried out at the time of sampling. Ice cream manufactured in this district was sampled regularly. A van depot was established in the district by a firm retailing in the area but producing outside.

46 samples were taken during the year, but only 45 results were given, the technique of testing having failed on one sample.

The percentages are as follows:-

82.2% in Grade 1.

15.6% in Grade 2.

2.2% in Grade 3.

There were no Grade 4 samples and only one Grade 3 sample in the year.

Manufacturer and Percentages	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
A	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
B	3	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
C	3	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
D	8	2	-	-
Percentage	(80%)	(20%)	-	-
E	3	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
F	1	1	-	-
Percentage	(50%)	(50%)	-	-
G	5	1	-	-
Percentage	(83.3%)	(16.7%)	-	-
H	3	1	-	-
Percentage	(75%)	(25%)	-	-
I	3	1	-	-
Percentage	(75%)	(25%)	-	-
J	2	1	-	-
Percentage	(66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %)	(33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %)	-	-
K	3	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
L	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
M	1	-	1	-
Percentage	(50%)	-	(50%)	-
TOTALS:	37	7	1	-
Percentages:	82.2%	15.6%	2.2%	-

Meat.

There was a decrease in the number of calves and sheep and in the total number of animals killed during the year, but an increase in the number of cattle and pigs which were slaughtered.

I would again draw your attention to the fact that for the second year running tuberculosis was entirely absent from bovines, but it still occurs in pigs.

Meat (contd).

The percentage of slaughtered animals affected by disease was up slightly, caused by the increase of disease found in cows and pigs. This increase is accounted for by the fact that most of the cows are killed as casualties and a considerable number of pigs have been brought for slaughter from the premises of a pig breeder, where there is an infection of virus pneumonia.

Only two cattle were affected with Cysticercus Bovis against ten in 1961 and the last case occurred in March 1962.

To obtain 100% inspection of meat, a considerable amount of the work was carried out in the evenings and sometimes on Sundays.

Although there were six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, no slaughtering was carried out at one of them owing to the death of the owner, and the licence was surrendered in November 1962.

Number of visits and inspections 1108

Animals killed and Carcasses examined

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	516	44	23,133	2,538	3,695	29,926
No. of carcasses examined	516	44	23,133	2,538	3,695	29,926

Condemned Meat

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses	3	3	42	9	8	65
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	22	354	355	73	851
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.7	79.5	1.7	14.3	2.2	3.1
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	23	-	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.91	-	0.08
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

-final part of table overleaf-

Condemned Meat (Contd).

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>Condemned for all diseases</u>						
Whole carcasses	3	3	42	9	8	65
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	49	22	354	378	73	876
Total number of animals affected with disease	52	25	396	387	81	941
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with disease	10.1	56.8	1.71	15.2	2.2	3.1

Weights of Condemned Meat

	Condemned in slaughterhouses				Condemned in shops			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef	1	15	2	3	-	-	-	-
Veal	1	1	3	15	-	-	-	-
Pork and Bacon		7	3	24	-	-	-	-
Mutton and Lamb		2	3	4	-	-	-	-
Offal	1	3	0	1	-	-	-	-
	4	11	0	19	NIL			

	Condemned for Tuberculosis				Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef					1	15	2	3
Veal					1	1	3	15
Pork and Bacon		2	0	3		5	3	21
Mutton and Lamb						2	3	4
Offal					1	3	0	1
		2	0	3	4	9	0	16
Percentage of the total of condemned meat	2.2				97.8			

Tuberculosis in Calves

For the second year running, there was no evidence of tuberculosis in any of the 23,133 calf carcasses or offal. The following table illustrates the great success gained in dealing with this disease.

Year	Number of calves killed	Number of tubercular calves	Percentage of calves affected with tuberculosis
1941	13,588	116	0.85
1946	20,231	95	0.47
1951	21,929	64	0.29

Tuberculosis in Calves (contd).

Year	Number of calves killed	Number of tubercular calves	Percentage of calves affected with tuberculosis
1956	32,286	44	0.14
1961	25,876	Nil	Nil
1962	23,133	Nil	Nil

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933/58.

Unconditional licences to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughter-house were issued to thirteen applicants. Conditional licences allowing three applicants to slaughter or stun animals only under the supervision of an unconditional licensed slaughterman were issued.

Other Foods

A small amount of unsound food was voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and was destroyed.

		<u>lbs</u>
1 tin of brisket of beef	...	4
2 tins of jellied veal	...	12
1 frozen turkey	6½

Food Premises

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 was the same as in 1961.

Manufacture and/or storage and sale of ice cream	58
Manufacture and sale of sausages, pickled, pressed or preserved meat	7
Purpose of fish frying	2
	<hr/>
	67
	<hr/>

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Inspection of various premises and vehicles connected with the food trades and covered by these Regulations were maintained during 1962. No serious contraventions were found and the majority of visits revealed well maintained businesses and equipment and a good standard of cleanliness.

The general attitude to these visits is one of ready co-operation. The owner with excellent premises and equipment is pleased to show how he has thought of everything covered by legislation, or the call often concludes with the occupier asking if his shop meets all requirements or whether there is any action required of him. If attention to any item is needed and it is quite frequently something that had not occurred to the shopkeeper as being undesirable or unsatisfactory the request usually meets with proper attention.

Most of the points raised during the year have been to do with the protection or handling of food. They were not numerous and consisted of such items as requests for tongs for cakes, scoops for loose confectionery and protection of displays of open food.

The improvement of premises and equipment continued. On nearly every visit the record had to be amended for some addition, replacement or improvement. Competition in the area keeps this moving as well.

The continuing trend for less and less open or unwrapped food on sale is of course reducing the risks of exposure to contamination and is welcomed.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 (contd).

The very few traders who could not, or would not, see their faults had to be reminded of their promises of co-operation.

Brief notes on various types of premises follow.

Bakehouses

Two bakehouses now use oil firing to heat their ovens, with considerable savings on labour, and less opportunities for dirt, and dust to accumulate. Conditions at one bakehouse still left room for improvement.

Cafes

Improvements and alteration were carried out at one cafe resulting in an enlarged kitchen and additional toilet accommodation.

Grocers

Major improvements, alterations and extensions were undertaken at five shops during the year.

Four of these operate self service facilities thus following the current trends in shopping.

Licensed Premises

The complete modernisation of one country inn was completed. Major improvements were effected at three premises; at two it was in connection with expansion of their catering amenities. The different breweries were contacted throughout the year regarding conditions at their houses as the number found to require redecoration and minor repairs was surprising. The cloakroom and toilet facilities at some inns are not in keeping with modern standards and alterations and additions were recommended in a number of instances.

Poultry Slaughter, Packing and Allied Food Preparation

There was a recession during the year in the employment provided at the two chicken stations in the district due it seemed to overloading stock and extra competition in the country for the market. Part time killing and period killings took place however at both premises. At the smaller of the stations older boiling birds were the main trade and at the other broiler chicken. The premises in each case were always found to be clean and well maintained. The turkey station continues to improve and now operates a very high class routine and the finished article is now well known as a product of top quality.

The allied turkey pie factory met with great success towards the end of the year in winning two first prizes at a national competition in London. Following upon the improvements of last year when the meat cooking room was improved by the installation of a large pressure cooker, the room has been tiled out with the subsequent reduction in the possibility of mould growths due to the ease with which the walls can be cleansed.

Mobile Shops

As always there was a demand for mobile shops, in country districts especially, and once again difficulty in finding them was experienced. The specially built vehicles encountered were satisfactory but the converted vehicles, often old buses, compared most unfavourably. In fact it is understood that at least three of those which operated in the area were not considered satisfactory from the roadworthy point of view and would not be operating after December 31st! Fortunately most mobile shops sell only prepacked foodstuffs.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 (contd).

The following is a list of food premises:-

Bakehouses	5
Butchers	12
Cafes	6
Canteens	3
Confectioners	12
Egg grading and packing depot	1
Food Products factories	2
Fishmongers cum grocers	1
Fishmongers and fish frying	2
Greengrocers	4
Grocers	55
Halls, Social Centres, etc.	13
Ice cream manufacture	1
Institutions, homes, etc.	3
Licensed Premises (including Clubs)	49
Manufacture of chocolate (domestic)	1
Pie manufacture	1
Poultry slaughter and packing	2
School kitchens	6
Schools where meals are taken	11
Youth hostel	1
	<hr/>
	191
	<hr/>

No. of visits under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations ... 181

Food Poisoning

Four cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year. Specimens of food eaten by the patients could not be obtained as the left-over food had been thrown away. Laboratory examination of faecal specimens submitted from three of the cases showed no evidence of a food poisoning organism but shigella sonnei dysentery was isolated from one person.

A 'phone message concerning possible food poisoning affecting a family of four was received from a doctor. Routine investigations were made and faecal specimens submitted for examination from four persons. Staphylococcus Aureus was found in one specimen. After medical treatment of the patient, three negative faecal specimens were obtained.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957.

No. of premises licensed by the Authority	...	7
(a) large - (100 pigs or 500 poultry or over)		1
(b) medium - (20-100 pigs or 100-500 poultry)		Nil
(c) small - (4-20 pigs or 50-100 poultry)		6

Types of boiling plants used

(1)	Electric or gas	1
(2)	Coal or wood	6

Surveillance of these premises continues and no contraventions have been discovered. However, some of the equipment is old and the order does not indicate the standard of plant to be maintained. Three plants ceased operations during the year. As in the past no cooked swill is sold and moved to other premises.

No. of visits re Waste Foods Order ... 2

SHOPS ACT 1950.

No action was necessary under this Act.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959.

The following are the various types of premises registered under the Act:-

Bakehouses	4
Brickworks	1
Builders and Carpenters	10
Cabinet Works	1
Condensed and evaporated milk manufactory	1
Coffin board makers	1
Dental products manufactory	1
Dried milk manufactory	1
Egg grading and packing depot	1
Engineering shops	3
Furniture makers and repairers	1
Gas works	2
Glove works	1
Grass drying plants	2
Gravel pits	3
Ice cream factory	1
Joinery works	1
Laundries	1
Local Authority workshop	2
Motor repair shops	17
Potteries	1
Pie factory	1
Rope works	1
Sawmills	1
Sausage makers	1
Slaughterhouses	5
Turkey killing and packing station	1
Broiler station	1
Waterworks	2

69

Part I of the Act

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	62	25	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	69	25	-	-

Part I of the Act (contd)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	found (2)	remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	2	1		1	
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1			
(c) not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	4	3		1	

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing	20					
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and Brass articles						
Fur pulling						

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (contd)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110		Section 111			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas Stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	20					

Outworkers.

Twenty outworkers are employed by an industrial glove making company at Cricklade. Eight outworkers live at Cricklade, eleven at Swindon and one at Kempsford.

There are four outworkers living in the district who are employed by two Swindon and a London firm in the making of wearing apparel and loose covers for furniture.

WATER SUPPLIES.

On April 1st 1962, all water undertakings, mains and storage facilities were taken over by the Swindon Corporation and controlled by their Waterworks Department. There is therefore not the knowledge of what takes place from week to week as was known hitherto.

There was no water shortage during the year. None of the water from the three sources has plumbo-solvent action.

All water is chlorinated before passing into the mains,

Sources.

Water for public supply is obtained from four sources, Ashton Keynes bore-holes, an adit into the chalk hill at Clyffe Pypard, a well at Broad Town and a certain amount from the main which carries water from Latton bore-hole to Swindon.

Storage.

Water storage facilities in the district are as follows :-

	<u>Gallons</u>
Hook Reservoirs	1,000,000
Cricklade Reservoir	60,000
Wootton Bassett elevated tank	50,000
Clyffe Pypard underground tanks	35,000
Ashton Keynes elevated tank	20,000
Purton (Pavenhill) elevated tank	20,000
Purton (The Heading) underground tank	17,000
Bradenstoke elevated tank	12,000
Broad Town underground tank	10,000
	<u>1,224,000</u>

Distribution.

Hook reservoirs are supplied by a 10" and a 12" main, water being pumped thereto from Ashton Keynes. The Ashton Keynes elevated tank and Cricklade reservoir are also supplied by smaller mains connected to the 10" main. Water reaches Hook reservoirs per the 12" main via Purton and a connection to the 6" main Hook to Purton. The tanks at Purton are fed by this 12" main. An 8" main reducing to 6" supplies water from Hook to Wootton Bassett tank and a 9" main supplies water from Hook as far as Wootton Bassett, thence by means of a 6" main to Tockenham, Lyneham and the R.A.F. station. From a tank at Lyneham Aerodrome, water is pumped to the Bradenstoke tank. The greatest part of Broad Town parish and houses along the road to Wootton Bassett as far as the United Dairies factory, are supplied by means of a 3" main from a well at Broad Town. Clyffe Pypard parish is supplied from Clyffe Pypard tanks.

Water Sampling.

Number of water samples taken :-

Public Supplies	21
Private Supplies	<u>40</u>
	<u>61</u>

Results of Water Analyses.

	Bacteriological			
	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Satisfactory	Excellent
Taken from public supplies at				
Ashton Keynes	-	-	-	9
Broad Town	-	-	-	6
Clyffe Pypard	1	-	1	4
Thornhill	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	19
Taken from private supplies in the parishes of				
Ashton Keynes	9	2	1	4
Broad Town	2	1	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	1	1	-	-
Latton	3	-	-	2
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	-	-
Lyneham	5	-	-	-
Purton	3	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	2	1	-	2
	26	5	1	8

Water samples from public supplies were taken for chemical and mineral analyses by the Swindon Corporation Water Department. The results of analyses are as follows :-

Results in Parts per Million

Chemical Analyses	Ashton Keynes	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Thornhill
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH	7.3	7.1	8.0	7.1
Electrical Conductivity	560	600	520	575
Chlorine present as Chloride	18	13	12	9
Hardness: Total	285	345	270	325
Carbonate	240	300	235	290
Non-carbonate	45	45	35	35
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.4	1.6	1.2	2.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Metals	Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc Absent	Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc Absent	Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc Absent	Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc Absent
Fluoride (F)	0.4	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Turbidity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Very faint Chlorinous	Slight Chlorinous	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	22	35	5	45
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C	375	435	360	400
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	240	300	235	290
Nitrate Nitrogen	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Residual Chlorine	0.13	0.05	0.15	Absent
Silica	10	35	35	30
Mineral Analyses				
Ca	98	132	106	125
Mg	10	4	2	3
Na	16	14	7	9
K	2	3	3	3

Results of Water Analyses (contd).

The 31 unsatisfactory and suspicious private water supply samples were taken from 28 wells. Persons using the water were advised to boil it. Most of the premises supplied are not at the present near enough to a water main for connection to be requested.

The owner of a house connected to the mains supply contacted the Health Department about the taste and smell of the water, having already complained to Swindon Corporation on two occasions.

On investigation, three dead starlings were found in an incompletely covered water cistern in the roof. The water used for drinking and cooking purposes was taken through the cistern.

An Inspector sterilised the tank and strongly advised the owner to take the drinking water and water for cooking purposes through a pipe taken off the supply before reaching the cistern and not from the cistern.

Houses and Population supplied from Public Water Mains

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses		Water supplied by means of a standpipe	
	No..of houses and flats	Estimated population	No. of houses and flats	Estimated population
Ashton Keynes	272	952		
Braydon	19	67		
Broad Town	140	490		
Clyffe Pypard	90	315		
Cricklade	610	1,895		
Latton	120	420		
Leigh	110	385		
Lydiard Millicent	330	1,155		
Lydiard Tregoze	132	462		
Lyneham	808	2,828		
Marston Meysey	46	161		
Purton	1,103	3,861		
Tockenham	44	156		
Wootton Bassett	1,507	5,275	2	7
	5,331	18,422	2	7

Houses and Population supplied from Private Water Mains

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses		Water supplied by means of a standpipe	
	No. of houses and flats	Estimated population	No. of houses and flats	Estimated population
Broad Town	3	11		
Clyffe Pypard	24	85		
Latton	15	53		
Lydiard Tregoze	22	78		
Marston Meysey	11	39		
	75	266	-	-

Total number of houses and Estimated Population supplied from water mains

	Public Mains		Private Mains		Public and Private Mains	
	Houses and flats	Estimated Population	Houses and flats	Estimated Population	Houses and flats	Estimated Population
Into or on to premises	5,331	18,871	75	265	5,406	19,137
By means of standpipes	2	7	-	-	2	7
	5,333	18,878	75	265	5,408	19,144

Percentage of Houses and Flats and Estimated Population
Supplied from Water Mains

	Public Water Mains		Private Water Mains		Total houses and Estimated Population on Water Mains	
	Houses and flats	Estimated Population	Houses and flats	Estimated Population	Houses and flats	Estimated Population
Into or on to premises	96.63	96.52	1.36	1.39	97.99	97.02
By means of standpipes	0.04	0.03	-	-	0.04	0.03
	96.67	96.55	1.36	1.39	98.03	97.05

Number of visits re water supplies :-

Public supplies 51
Private supplies 63

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

The figures given below show a very gratifying reduction in the percentage of rat infestation in 1962:-

	<u>Reduction %</u>
Local Authority premises	19.8
Dwelling houses	6.7
Business premises	4.8
Agricultural	2.9
Total premises	6.6

All infestations were of a minor character. There were small infestations at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett sewage works, and at Purton and Wootton Bassett refuse tips.

Infestation by mice was very small indeed.

Baiting of the sewers at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett has shown that there was no rat infestation in 1962. The sewers have been free from rats for the last four years.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Business Premises	Agri-cultural	Total
No. of properties inspected -					
(a) after notification	-	14	5	4	23
(b) survey	12	1,113	214	244	1,583
(c) otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	62	-	-	62
Total premises inspected	12	1,189	219	248	1,668
No. of properties infested					
by - rats	5	62	6	19	92
- mice	-	15	-	-	15
% of the properties inspected which were infested					
by - rats	41.7	5.2	2.7	7.7	5.5
- mice	-	1.2	-	-	0.9
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	5	91	11	23	130
Total number of treatments (including re-treatments) carried out	6	93	11	26	136

LITTER ACT 1958.

Litter continues to be dumped at certain spots in the parishes off Cricklade and Lydiard Millicent without trace as to who does it.

PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS.

Four new underground petrol tanks were installed and tested during the year. The capacity of the tanks was 3,700 gallons.

Number of licences issued to store petroleum	64
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and cellulose solution	1
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and carbide ..	1
Number of licences issued to store cellulose solution ..	1
Number of licences issued to store carbide	1
Number of inspections of installations and storeplaces ..	51

DEALERS IN OLD METALS AND MARINE STORE DEALERS.

The following gives details of the number and situation of dealers in old metal and marine store dealers :-

Clyffe Pypard	1
Cricklade	1
Tockonham	1
Wootton Bassett	2
	<u>5</u>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS.

No action was necessary under these Acts.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956.

Twenty visits were made under this Act to farms.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS.

In 15 instances complaints were received, which, on investigation proved not to be the Council's responsibility.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Water Supplies - Public	51
Private	63
Drainage	106
Piggeries	6
Moveable Dwellings	160
Factories	21
Bakehouses	4
Public Conveniences	2
Licensed Premises	14
Refuse collection	302
Refuse disposal	241
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	2,334
Clean Air Act	9
Schools	2
Shops	1
Nuisances	108
Waste Foods Order	2
Salvage	56
Miscellaneous Visits	15
River Pollution	1
Litter Act	19
Sewage Works	2
Provision of Dustbins	2
Agriculture, Safety & Welfare Provisions	20
Housing - Public Health Act	48
- Housing Act	107
- Council Houses	74
Council Houses - re Complaints	8
- re Applications	129
- other visits	30
Verminous Premises	34

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR (contd).

Infectious Diseases	29
Dysentery	282
Meat Inspection	1,108
Food Hygiene Regulations -						
Butchers	10
Confectioners	2
Dairies	7
Fishmongers	3
Food Preparing Premises	2
Grocers	47
Greengrocers	6
Ice Cream Premises	42
Cafes	9
School Kitchens	5
Youth Hostels	1
Licensed Premises	33
Mobile shops	11
Turkey Packing	1
Broiler House	2
Food Poisoning Enquiries	49
Dairies Inspections	8
Samples of Meals	88
Sampling -						
Milk	190
Bottle Rinses	25
Ice Cream	44
Food and Drugs	4
Food Poisoning	6
Unsound Food enquiries	3
Milk Registration	1
Slaughterman's Licences	5
Petroleum Act	51

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